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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington

stand everything. Abraham Lincoln was a stalwart Republican. To read and hear what some people

one might forget this ract.

Last year the Sugar Trust made net profit of \$32,000,000 on the sugar it pu a pound upon the amount con-

The silly story has been started that Senator Quay. Senator-elect Platt and others are in a conspiracy to dwarf the inaugural exercises because Pennsylvania and New York will not send brigades of their Na-

'everal of the legislatures now in session have passed drastic anti-trust laws, and seems probable that most of them will do so before they adjourn. The revelations concerning the Sugar Trust are a fresh incentive to such legislation.

From the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, with a perpetual charter, the citizens have no prospect of anything but 5-cent fares, the payment of its paving bills and the surrender of all the streets it covets for no compensation whatever.

In all deference, the Journal would suggest to those in Indiana who are assigning themselves and their friends places under the incoming administration that there are forty-four other States in which Republicans may claim something.

tion that the senators who voted against the street-railway bill were actuated by unworthy motives. Some of them are among the most conscientious men in the Legislature. Such men have failed to appreciate | shall be bound hand and foot and turned that the people of Indianapolis understand | foreign speculators or shall have the power what is best for their interests.

Word comes from Canton that the President-elect needs rest. He should have it and a vast majority of the people would have him give notice that from now on he cannot see anyone for whom he does not send. Place-seekers have made the lives of all Presidents a burden by their importunity. Even Abraham Lincoln, with the war on his hands, was beset with candidates for postoffices. "Before I put out the light," he said, "I peek under the bed to see if Jeremiah Jones, who is besetting me for a postoffice, is not there; then I say my prayers and jump into bed."

Before the Lexow committee Mr. Dugan of Albany, N. Y., testified that he was going out of the wholesale grocery business the Sugar Trust refused to sell It refused to sell him sugar would not pledge himself to purchase of the trust all the sugar he sold but purchased of other parties. He explained that the trust itself looked out for the brokers, wholesale deal ers and retailers. The grocer must sell at the trust's orders. If its orders are pays the three-sixteenths of a cent back to sells 80 per cent, of the sugar consumed in into the field. Still, it has its grasp

Few people will be made nervous by the dispatch or letter of Sovereign or the words secret organization in this country to atless than in any nation in the There is more fictitious discontent such men as Sovereign than me the dupes of the vaporings of such some decent calling and cease preaching the heresies of discontent, which is nearly as harmful as famine.

lis, why should it not? The contract which | senators who seem to be hunting for any other which holds under it, provides but those who have regard for the reputathat the city shall receive special advan- | tion, honor and dignity of the Nation will tages. Not only is the City Company devise some other method for the settlepledged to pave the streets between its ment of this difference of opinion. Going tracks and sprinkle, but it is under obliga- about with a chip on the shoulder is not tion to pay an average of 1314 per cent. of the American idea of statesmanship at the its gross earnings for the entire period of present time. its franchise into the city treasury, beginning with 10 per cent., and to sell six tickets for 25 cents. Consequently, there is reason why men representing the people of whose members meet in annual session in Indianapolis in the Legislature should sus- this city to-day, forms one of the most im-...... 5 cts | tain a proposition which promises to insure | portant divisions of the National Educathe city a large annual revenue, the people | tional Association. Upon superintendents \$1.00 | cheaper fares and the taxpayers a large of town or city schools devolves much in the United States should but on an eight-page | seize all the streets of the city which it | more than the teachers for the character of paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve cares for and hold them for its use perthe schools; their influence upon the educapetually without paying anything for such tional progress of the children under their a valuable franchise. So far as Indianapolarge revenue, lower fares, with street pav-CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co.,

A HALF-WON VICTORY. Indianapolis on the passage of the streetrailway bill to engrossment in the Senate yesterday by the gratifying vote of 30 year to 16 nays. While the result is due to a The indications are that the medical sturdy sense of justice on the part of a bill will be the victim of allopathic doses of | majority-to every individual of which the | having the services of energetic, intelligent, amendment. Even a doctor's bill can't city make grateful acknowledgement-it progressive men as superintendents. Pro-Hawkins and Hugg, of this county; Senhave been saying of him the past few days | Ellison, of Allen. The two last named sen- have filled all requirements, taking up the city-a fact that should not be forgotten. The contest has been a vigorous one. All that able and influential counsel could do in argument, and an experienced, pervasive and well-paid lobby could do with individual senators was done by the promoters who are attempting to give perpetual life to their corporation, which has no other purpose than to force an exacting monopoly upon the people of this city. But, in spite of such potential influences, the Senate, by a vote of nearly two to one, has declared that cities cannot be deprived of the power to make contracts with street railway companies. It has decided that the people of Indianapolis have rights superior to those of a coterie of professional promoters and stock waterers.

The battle, however, is not won. The stock jobbers of the Citizens' Company have great personal interests at stake and will fight desperately to the end. will now go to the House and renew the fight they have lost in the Senate. They will cajole, and, if necessary, attempt to bribe. The friends of Indianapolis should make their influence felt in the House. In that body the influence of the mayor's committee, who scarcely got into the fight in the Senate, can be made potent. fact, every citizen who realizes the real import of the struggle should make it his The Journal protests against the intima- | personal duty to speak to every member of the House with whom he is acquainted. Every citizen should remember that it is a to control street railway franchises in the interest of all its dwellers.

Yesterday's action of the Senate makes that body by a handsome majority, and the struggle will then be transferred where the measure will be in city of Indianapolis, on which the Marion branch of the Legislature. Gentlemen of the House committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis, the case is in your hands.

THE MORGAN RESOLUTION.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who, a few years ago, the intelligent people of practical proposition affecting the real interests of the country. No one is surprised, therefore, that he appears with a joint resolution declaring that the Bulwer-Clayton

treaty is hereby abrogated. In regard to this treaty the prevailing canal, which was agitated as long ago as 1850, when the agreement was made, and spondence was opened in regard to it during the Garfield administration. It was the view which the Harrison administration that the fact would have been stated.

Great Britain has always positively main tained that the treaty is still in force and that its provisions must be observed in regard to any canal which may be built, no settle the controversy is to discuss the subject, that an understanding may be had.

He wants the United States to deble trade treaties which the Harrison administration had negotiated with Germany,

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCE.

The department of superintendence,

part of the taxation incident to paving and | more than the mere task of supervising the sprinkling the streets. The Citizens' Street- | work of the teachers; it is they who must railroad Company has not only refused to | plan the work and lay out in detail the promise any compensation for its privi- course of instruction through all the leges, but it has shown a disposition to grades; it is they who are responsible even petually without paying anything for such | tional progress of the children under their jurisdiction is scarcely to be overestimated. lis is concerned, it is a choice between a though they do not come into immediate association with them. It is not necessary ing for a term of thirty years, subject to to go outside of Indianapolis for illustrathe control of the city government, and a tion of these statements. The people of grasping corporation which ignores the au- this city have reason to be proud of their thority of the city over streets and fran- public schools. Their excellence, not to say Grant county and learn the fine points of chises and denies that the city has any their superiority, is not only recognized locally by the most exacting critics, but is generally acknowledged in educational circles elsewhere. They rank among the best The Journal congratulates the people of | in the country, and their high character is due in large measure to the indefatigable labors of the superintendents of the past thirty years. From the time the old district schools evolved into a graded system the city has been peculiarly fortunate in is in a special measure due to fessor Shortridge laid the foundation broadthe advocacy of the bill by Senators ly, and to his wisdom and foresight much of the present efficiency of the system is ator Hubbell, of Elkhart, and Senator due, but his successors, without exception, ators have in a special measure shown work as they found it and carrying it on and cities, as well as in country districts, the school superintendents lack the support of popular sympathy and approval which they have had here, and are able to show less satisfactory results, but, as a class, no they represent as do superintendents of schools, and no class represents interests of greater importance to the community. Th meeting of such a body of men cannot fail to be productive of good results. Some of profession will be in attendance, and the inexperienced must profit by their counsel. while all will derive benefit from a compartson of methods and views, and will each quired opinions and information and a renewed zeal which will eventually work to the advantage of the children in their charge. The gain derived from national conventions of special workers is not always apparent to the closest observers, but whatever center is speedily felt at its utter-

PRIMARY SCHOOL WORK.

The first thing to be taken up by the convention of school superintendents toconcerning methods and courses of work in primary schools tending to promote a vital connection between school studies and the educational development of the child subject before it of greater moment than involved the questions whether it is best to give a child a fragmentary knowledge well grounded in the few branches which it is likely to need most; whether the general system of education must be based on the from the time it is six until it is eighteen, or upon the actual fact that a majority of the pupils drop out of school at the age of ten or eleven with but a smattering of information on any subject. At the annual preparation of the youth of the land for the duties he is expected to perform in the giving such examples as Scotland and Gerthe schools and the fact that a student things and without thoroughness. The pupil of the secondary schools and colleges is what the primary schools have schools and colleges, and it is impossible for the student to be otherwise than superficial so far as actual command of facts is concerned. As President Andrews said, of many things that brands the scholar. tle of numerous other things than when it is required to devote itself to three or the superintendents must decide, and it is to be hoped that the data secured will help

A billion-dollar Congress is again spoken Fortunately, there is no probability that | the difference between \$185,000,000 and \$25,-

bill representing the interests of Indianapo- Doubtless Senator Teller and a few other | the appropriations, count. The expenditures during the fiscal year 1896 were that company has made with the city, or trouble will take this method of finding it. \$357, 79,446, and they have run as high as

> Joaquin Miller, who lectured last night, received many calls during his brief stay here. While he is proud of his Indiana nativity he has never exploited it. As the "Poet of the Sierras" his reputation is confirmed, and he says "It wouldn't do for me to pose wherever I go and shout 'I'm a Hoosier.' " Mr. Miller is a purist in English, and he is particularly anxious to establish an American style as against an English style. As a cornerstone to such a style he says big words must give way to little ones, two-syllable words to those of one syllable, and three and four-syllable words must be tabooed. This is Mr. Miller's idea of strong American English.

The Ram's Horn asked Gen. Lew Wallacfor a list of ten best books for children, and he sends the following: "Aesop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Paul and Virginia," "Life of Columbus" (preferably Irving's), "Short History of the United States" (preferably Benson J. Lossing's), "Child's History of England" (Dickens), "Plutarch's Lives,"

Talk about your green-goods sharps in wicked metropolitan centers like Chicago and New York! Let them come out to their business.

C. D. S., Edinburg: Oliver P. Morton was the opponent of Ashbel P. Willard in the gubernatorial campaign of 1856.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Exchange of Compliments.

"Serpent!" hissed the heroine. "Snake-charmer!" he replied, in dulcet tones, and she smiled. Hopeful.

one who had been abroad. "Yes, just at present," said the one in

Might Be Overlooked. "I would not marry a woman who did not know how to cook." "Oh, I might overlook a little thing like that, if she had money enough to pay my

Out of the Running. Watts-I suppose, when one takes Adam's conduct in that fruit deal into considera-

tion, that he can hardly be called a gentle-Potts-He could not have been a gentleman anyway. How could a man be a gen-

WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS

tleman without any ancestors?

WHEREIN IT WILL ECLIPSE THE GREAT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Interesting Report from Consul General Morss on the Exhibition That Is to Be Held in 1900.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-Preparations

for the great exposition at Paris to commemorate the close of the present century have so far advanced as to warrant United States Consul General Morss, at the French capital, in sending to the State Department a most elaborate report on that governmental enterprise, indicating what has already been done and the plans for the complete exposition. The general scheme of the exposition is now well defined. The work of demolition and construction, for which the period of a little more than three years remaining will berely vsuffice, has begun, and will be vigorously prosecuted from this time onward. The exposition will open April 15, 1900, and close Nov. 5, of the same year. The site will comprise the public grounds on both sides of the Seine, from the Place de la Concorde, the great monumental square, in the very center of the city, to a the Champ de Mars, the Trocadera Palace and park (site of the exposition of 1889), the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quay d'Orsay, the Quay de la Conference, the Cour la Reine and a large section of the Champs Elysees, including the site of the Palace de 'Industrie, the great building erected for the exposition of 1855, the first of the series, The unique Trocadero Palace will be used again, as well as several of the exposition halls of 1889 in the Champ de Mars, but all will undergo more or less modification. The Eiffel tower will be preserved, but it will be added to it.

is probable that new and striking features The Palace de l'Industrie, which housed the entire exposition of 1855 and has since served as the annual salon of the Societie des Artistes Français, will disappear and on its site will rise a magnificent fine arts hall to remain a permanent monument. Demolition is already in progress. To the and a broad avenue will run to the Seine, across which is being constructed a mag nificent bridge named after Alexander III of Russia, by whose son, the present emperor, the cornerstone was laid during his

recent visit to Paris. A number of modern hotels are in course of construction, new theaters and the mag-Opera Comique will be completed Parks and gardens will be laid out in al parts of the city. The roads leading to the Boise will be laid out in terraces covered by flowers and extensive use made of electric light. It is the intention to make the surpass all predecessors in France and elsewhere, not, perhaps, in extent of architectural features, for it is conceded that in these respects there is little hope of eclipsing the great achievements at Chicago, but in its artistic aspects, in the logical, comprehensive and scientific system of classification and award, and in the uniformity and harmony of the whole. In a word, the ambition of the projectors lies chiefly in the direction of artistic excellence and general ensemble.

Rough on German Weavers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-A pitiful story by United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in the course of a report to the supremacy of the German weavers. to the English of American and other marin England a mill hand tends two looms. while in Germany he tends but one. Hence the word has gone out that the English practice is to prevail in Germany. The mill hands are in despair. In vain they have urged that the heavy extra work will break them down physically at forty years of that their eyes will wear out, and that half of their number will be thrown out of employment without knowing another way to earn a livelihood. The new order will go into effect. The manufacturers find that if they are to hold their own they must do as England does. It is part of the fight for life, says the consul, which, after all, foolish as it may seem, is the

China Uses American Lumber. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-Thirteen million square feet of American lumber were imto United States Consul Jernigan, at Shanghai, most of this came from Washington and Oregon. The Chinese have completely denuded eastern China of its timber and are now drawing upon our timber. Recent stimulation of mill building in China and the growing liking of the natives for foreign-style houses have led to much of this

Aluminium Patent Decision. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15 .- Judge Lurton to-day rendered the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the patent case of the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminium Company and Alanson T Osborne, appellants, of Cleveland, against Francis P. Lowrey, administrator of Gros-venor P. Lowrey, New York. The suit was to settle the possession of patents for smelting ore, and the Court of Appeals occided in favor of the Cleveland firm by reversing the lower court.

WARM AND CLOSE STRUGGLE OVER IT IN THE SENATE.

Strong Effort Made to Disable It with an Amendment That Would Make It Invalid.

DRAWN BY "JERRY" COLLINS

EXCITING MOMENT AT THE END OF THE FIRST ROLL CALL.

Twice There Was a Tie Vote-Bill Engrossed-Action of the House Committee.

The first battle over the street-car bill was fought in the Senate yesterday, and it resulted in the triumph of its advocates. Two amendments, both designed to divest the measure of its vitality, were defeated, the first by a bare majority of one, the second by a vote of 30 to 16. Friends of the bill feel confident that the votes cast yesterday are precursors of what action will be taken when the bill comes up again on third reading, when it will be put upon its passage. It is, nevertheless, understood that the street-car lobby, the strongest and most powerful that has invaded the Legislature for many years, will not capitulate now, but will redouble its efforts in the "I hear that you are a widow," said the hope of defeating the measure when it three months before the expiration of the comes up again. Even after the bill gets through the Senate the senators who have fought for it in the Senate chamber realize that the fight in the House will be equally as strong as that in the Senatefarmers and men not habitually under the up the body of the House, however, is regarded as being a good omen for the fate

Deep and intense interest marked the proceedings in the Senate yesterday. Just as the Senate was about to convene a large delegation of influential business and professional men, headed by Mayor Taggart and President Costello, of the Council, entered the rear of the Senate chamber from the postoffice. They had just come from a meeting in the mayor's office, where a determination to do everything possible to secure the passage of the bill was reached. While the mayor was there with his committee to lend moral support to the bill, the street-car lobby was equally in evidence. Murray A. Verner, determined to have an eye on those who are said to have partaken of his hospitality at Denison House wine suppers, and President Augustus L. Mason, anxious to hear the arguments advanced in support of the bill, in order that they might be answered in more special pleadings, kept somewhat in the background. John B. Cockrum, J. W. Crumpacker and "Jerry" Collins (on to his job) were not so modest. Cockrum, in particular, called one of the senators to the iron railing at the rear of the Senate chamber after he had finished a speech against the bill. Then he slid around to the west side of the chamber to a seat near Senator Newby. Collins was busy watching the amendment he had himself prepared. At one moment he was near the press table at Lieutenant Governor Haggard's left, at another in the rear of the chamber, intent on doing something under the watchful eyes of Messrs. Verner and Mason.

Members of the House also hurried in and out to catch a word of the discussion. biggest crowd that has yet occupied the gallery listened intently. The entire forenoon was taken up with the discussion of the first amendment proposed by Senator Wood. clock a vote was reached, Senator Hawkins demanding the ayes and noes. As the roll call proceeded the silence was painfully intense. Hearts were beating rapidly and every nerve was pitched to the highest point point beyond the Pointe d'Jena, embracing of excitement. Senator Self's vote of "no" was not heard by Roll Clerk Deem, and was not recorded. "The vote stands: Ayes, 21; noes, 21,

said the lieutenant governor. "Call the ab-The absentees were called. Senator Goodwine voted "aye. "Didn't you get my vote before?" asked Senator Self, when his name was called.

I voted no.

This made another tie, and several called out that the casting vote lay with the lieutenant governor. Senators New and Hubbell came to the front of the chamber, hoping to fine another bsentee. Senator Hubbell said h. believed that the amendment was lost, as it had failed to receive a majority. Senator Early arose to emphasize the point. He said that he did not want the chairman to be embarrassed with deciding this question, and that the amendment was lost because it had n eceived a majority. Senator Shively read Senate is equally divided, give the casting vote." No one sought to contest the rule. Lieutenant Governor Haggard was visibly tion to avoid any mistakes. There was a little indecision manifest everywhere, and for three or four seconds every eye was

turned on him and every person wondered how he would vote. At this moment Senafor Bozeman appeared. He had not voced, "Call Senator Bozeman," said the Lieutentled the fate of the amendment and for the first time in two hours the senators who had fought long and earnestly for the bill breathed easier, and they and the friends of

bill broke forth in enthusiastic ap-The vote was announced by the Lieutenant Governor, 22 ayes and 23 noes, and be leclared the amendment lost. Those recorded as voting for the amendment were: Ball, Bethel, Collett, Culbert, Goar, Gouchenour, Goodwine, Gostlin, Horate, Houghton, Johnson of Madison, Kerns, La Follette, Leich, McCord, Mull, Newby O'Brien, Phares, Schneck, Shively, Wood Those voting in the negative were: a, Bozeman, Campbell, Drummond, Early Ellison, Gilbert, Hawkins, Holler, Horner, Hugg, Humphreys, New, Nusaum, O'Connor, Patten, Rinear, Self. Shea, Stroup, Sweeney. Senator Watson left the Senate chamber before the vote was cast and did not vote. Senators Alexander, Dunean, Johnston of Dearborn and White were not present. The Senate adjourned for the

Senator Wood offered another amendment, almost the same as the first, but containing two or three additional provisions. discussion on it was not so prolonged. It was defeated by a vote of 30 to 16. regarded as a change in favor of the bill of seven votes. Those voting for Senator Wood's second amendment were: Senators Ball, Bethel, Collett, Culbert, Goar, Gochenour, Gostlin, Hogate, Houghton, Kerns, Newby, O'Brien, Phares, Schneck and Wood. Those voting against the amendment were: Senators Alexander, Bobilya, Bozeman, Campbell, Drummond, Duncan, Ellison, Gilbert, Gill. Hawkins, Holler, Horner, Hubbell, Hugg, lumphreys, La Follette, Leich, McCord. New, Nusbaum, Patten, Rinear, Self, Shea, Shively, Stroup, Sweeney and Watson, Senators Johnston of Dearborn, O'Connor and White were absent. The vote was announced, and after Senator New accepted an amendment offered by Senator Hogate. the bill was ordered engrossed. It is now on third reading and may be called up at

CONTEST IN THE SENATE. Long and Close Struggle Over the

After a half hour was taken up with the disposition of business that took precedence, Chairman Haggard said:

"The clerk will resume the call of on second reading. Senator New's name was next after Sen-"Mr. President," said Senator New when

call up Senate Bill 61 (the street car bill.)" "The bill now stands for amendment, re-

particulars. Senator New said that he | ment it would be but natural for his suswould accept the amendment and it was | picions to be aroused. adopted by a viva voce vote. which is given below. There was some question as to the exact source from which

"Yes, that's my amendment. It's a good During the discussion of the amendment Senator Ellison pressed Senator Wood, who offered the amendment, pretty closely as to the authorship of the document. The latter was a little evasive. Senator Wood was adopted because it would prevent a con- fare to 2 cents. tract from being let by the city authori-ties to a company that would not agree to three-cent fares.

fused to offer the amendment. "Jerry'

himself said, when asked about it:

"Has the senator any assurance that the Citizens' Street-railroad Company will second his philanthropic motives?" asked Senator Ellison in tones of quiet sarcasm. "I don't expect that they will," responded Senator Wood, who went on talking without answering the question more directly. "I would like to ask the senator another question: Was the amendment drawn up to suit his own motives or the motives of some attorney interested in the old companies?" asked Senator Ellison a little later for the purpose of getting an authoritative reply. Senator Wood flushed perceptibly at this pointed question. He hesitated as if at a loss just what answer to make. Finally he said, slowly, "So far as I know it was not. I will say that it was drawn by a person who is interested in seeing fairness prevail-

Senator Shively remarked that that was an improper question for the gentleman from Allen (Senator Ellison) to ask. Lieutenant Governor Haggard rapped loudly for order. He declared the question out of order. "No senator has the right to impugn the motives of any other senator on the floor of the Senate," he declared. "Let him ask questions," said Senator Wood, as he continued replying. The lieutenant governor insisted that both the question and answer were out of order. THE AMENDMENT'S WORDING.

The amendment reads as follows: "The

Common Council of said city shall proceed

time limit in the ordinance or contract of the company then in possession of its streets for street railway purposes to let the right to use the streets for street railway purposes for such period as shall be of the bill, which he doubted, because it perhaps stronger. The large number of determined upon at the expiration of the violated the provision in the Constitution preceding term, which letting shall be by which prevented the Legislature from pany or person or persons, then or thereafter incorporated, who shall bid the best and most favorable term therefor. Before letting such right the Common Council shall adopt and embody in the form of an ordinance or contract the regulations, conditions and period of time for which the rights to use the streets, describing the same, will be granted; the minimum obligation which will be imposed as to street and repairing; the minimum if any, of earnings or receipts required to be paid to said city; and the maximum cash and ticket fares that shall be permitted to be charged, and thereupon said Common Council shall give notice by publication for not less than three weeks before the day fixed for the letting, in at least one of the daily newspapers of said city, that bids will be received for the right to use the streets named in said ordinance or contract for railway purposes upon the terms and conditions and for the period of time named therein, and that such right will be let to the company or person or perthen or thereafter incorporated who shall bid the best and most favorable terms for said city and public as to street paving and repairing, amount of earnings or recelpts to be paid to the city and charged, and the right to use the shall thereupon be awarded to such bidder. Wood said that the proposed change was made so as to make the bill fair; to give one an opportunity to bid for the franchise, and to prevent any confiscation of property. He said it was meant for the benefit to be divided by the people using the cars instead of those owning the company, by giving opportunity to make contracts for lower fares. He said it was not proper for the Legislature to fasten a fivecent fare on the people

He thought that all street-car companie in cities as large as Indianapolis could well afford to carry passengers for a three-cent He argued that the bill did not affare. fect Indianapolis alone, but as a precedent would be made by subsequent legislatures to apply to all the cities in the State using street railroads. He was interrupted by Senator Early, who asked: "Are you speaking to amendment or against the bill?"

the amendment," replied Senator "but I am against the one as it stands, for it shuts off competition in pidding for these franchises. As the reading progressed it was clear that the amendment was intended to wine out the vital features of Bill 61. Senator Hawkins made the point of order that the amendment referred to the printed bill and could not be entertained. After some little sparring over technicalities Senator Wood read the amendment himself and then proceeded to speak upon it

"I desire to say in behalf of this amend-"that this amendment ment." he began, proposed to amend this bill so that any change shall be fair to every one, that full and free competition shall be had and so that no confiscation of property shall be Its purpose is to see that the man who rides upon the street car shall be the recipient of advantages as well as the man who owns the roadbed. The time has come, not alone in this city, if you please, but in most cities of the State, when, I believe, any street-railroad company can afford to carry passeagers for a cents apiece. don't think the time has come for a fivecent fare to be fixed upon any city by this Legislature. This amendment looks to that end. This amendment will meet with the satisfaction and commendation of the masses of this city.

The senator denied that the bill applied to Indianapolis alone. It is simply an opening wedge until the law will apply to Logansport, Lafayette, Richmond and other cities of the State, he said. "Is the gentleman talking for the amend-

ment or against the bill?" asked Senator "I am talking for the amendment. I am gainst this bill. It provides for the coniscation of property. "The gentleman's remarks in no wise apoly to the amendment," said Senator New. Enjoined a second time not to talk away from the question before the Senate, Senator Wood said that he hoped the Senate would consider the amendment carefully

as it bore upon its face fairness to everyone

and would assure that there should be an

open competition for bide on a new fran-SENATOR HAWKINS'S ARGUMENT. Senator Hawkins opposed the amendment first because it would kill the bill. "This emendment has not been drawn by anyone heart. The sum of the argument advanced is that the authorities of Indianapolis, the people of Indianapolis, are not able to take care of their own interests." Senator Hawkins said that the bill was not the product of one mind, but represented the sentiment of the entire city. The amendment, he said, was adroitly drawn and was so worded that nothing could be done for two years. It was the hope of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company that it might get before the next Legislature and have it undo what

'Why not give us relief now?" he asked. The object of this bill is to accomplish what we have been trying to accomplish for years-that is, to get this corporation to do something for what they eajoy, He spoke of the refusal of the company to help pay for public improvements. stead of this there was a strip of cobble stones down the middle of the streets. Efforts had been made to get relief for the citizens who had paved the right of way of the company. In the last five years \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 has been paid by the taxpayers, not one penny of which has been paid by this company. Senator Ellison said that he thought

remarks of the senator from Marion (Hawkins) were very apt. There were some objections that he might advance to the bill. It did not go far enough. He only regretted that Fort Wayne and other cities would not come under its provisions. He said that he believed that the Citizens' Company had not been willing to do what was right and fair. He was opposed to the amendment. It was evidently not drawn by a friend of the bill

Senator Shively took exceptions to strice tures from the senator from Marion. He said he did not like the spirit exhibitedaid not like the intimation that no one was interested outside of the city. He thought that all the senators had a right to discuss it and that they should not be looked on with suspicion for doing so. If there was a demand for the bill, if relief from a corporation was sought, why should the city limited to competition from one or two companies? "I cannot understand why it Clerk Deem called his name, "I want to is that at the time the contract expires the bidding for the further use of the streets of this city should not be thrown open to involve the city in another ten-year law the entire world." He was not inclined to give credence to the assertion that this the city. The proposition of three-cent was not a bill demanded by the people, but | fares was also touched on. In the first was designed to help one corporation at

Senator Hugg offered one changing the 'the expense of another, but when the giving them. In the next place it com-

verbiage of the bill in one or two minor | friends of the bill opposed a fair amend-

Senator Hubbell opposed the amendment, Senator Wood offered the amendment | He said that on hearing it read it sounded fair enough, but when sounded it struck him as being useless. There was no bound this amendment emanated. One story was | argument for it on the basis of the conthat "Jerry" Collins had asked one senator tention that it would create competition. to present the amendment who refused to The bill itself, he said, provided for this have anything to do with it. The senator | without ary amendments. It provided that refused to discuss the subject, but did not at the expiration of the contract the Coundeny the story when it was suggested to | cil should make a new contract with "any him that he was credited with having recompany" that submitted a favorable proposition. "What is there to prevent any company which may so desire to go into competition under the law as it is to-day?" he asked. He said that there was not a word in the bill to prevent them from going into a fair and open competition. An eloquent plea for three-cent fares had been made, he said. He asked what there was in the bill to prevent the Board of Public urging that the amendment ought to be | Works from making a contract limiting the

"What is there in Bill 61 that will prevent the city from demanding concessions-paving between tracks, cheap fares and other like benefits? The claim is made that the amendement will give the city broader rights. I want to know if Senate Bill 61 or the law as it now is prevents the city from fixing conditions on which its franchises will be given. I do not believe that the country is full of scoundrels. We have no right to believe that the Board of Public

Works will fail to perform its duties." Senator Hogate denied that it would be possible for the Citizens' Street-railroad Company to come and bid under the existing conditions, but he said that the bill absolutely prohibits it from so doing. He regarded the amendment as being in the spirit of fair dealing. It would not be in the spirit of fairness to ostracise a corporation. He said that the press told the Senate that if anybody voted against the bill he would have to explain his vote. "We are told that no outside senator has any right to meddle in this question. Why, then, not get out and let the Marion county senators pass it?" He took up the arguments of the attorneys of the Citizens' Company with reference to its failure to pave between the tracks, asserting that it 'had lived up to its contract.'

Senator Hogate exhibited considerable familiarity with the City Company's contract, referring to the fact that it did not provide for 3-cent fares, but fixed the lowest price at six for a quarter. He also referred to the fact that \$7,000,000 would be earned in thirty years by the company. He thought that the poor men ought to reap not more than two years nor less than the benefit of any concessions that might be made in consideration of a franchise instead of paying part of its earnings into

the city treasury "Are you talking about the amendment or the bill?" asked Senator Hubbell. Senator Hogate closed his remarks with a few remarks as to the constitutionality granting special rights to one citizen not given to another. The street-railroad com-

pany was an artificial person SENATOR HUGG'S ARGUMENT, Senator Hugg said that he hoped the Sen-Marion county, "All we ask is that you help the city of Indianapolis get its rights, help us free the city from the company that has held it by the throat for fifteen years. When we have to deal with a comof the contract favorable to it, we certainly have a right to be in earnest. The glery with the Council has escaped from Washington street and wherever its right of way has been paved the State of Indiana has had the price to pay. 'Give us this extension and we will pave,' they said, I have the original affidavits made by the men who were in the Council at that time in which it is shown that such allegations were made in the effort to get the extension." He said that the city senators had seen the actions of this company in season and out and were in a position to better understand the case than those from outside. The bill, he declared, did not search or threaten the life of any corporation, but simply placed the right to give a franchise in the hands of a city that best knows its own needs. He said that the question had been raised as to the controversy between the Citizens' and City companies. He ventured the assertion that if it were put to a vote 99 per cent, of the people of the city would favor the latter. The senators from Marion were simply asking relief from the corporation that was defying the people, and he referred to the efforts of the company two years ago, when a strong lobby was in the Legislature fighting the bill to compel it to pave between its tracks. Senator Hawkins replied to Senator Shively's criticisms, stating that no reflecmeant by what he had said. He declared for the city of Indianapolis and the people of Indianapolis that the amendment ought not to pass. He reviewed the circumstances under which the contract was let to the City Company, which had furnished a bond of \$100,000 to carry out its provisions. The proposed amendment would make the carrying out of that contract impossible, for it required a new letting o the contract. He predicted that this would make a way for the two companies to get together so that but one bid would be made, The city would become the tool of the two companies, one with a contract and the other in possession of the streets. Senator Gostlin asked why a third or fourth company might not be formed. Senator Hawkins said that there was nothing to prevent another company from coming in, "but," he said with deep carnest-"you know that no other company would come in

As to competition, he said that the fact that the city had made a contract with the City Company would not preclude it from making another, as the rule that no had a right to grant an exclusive franchise was well recognized. The very purpose of the bill was to place the company in a position compelling it to come to the city with a proposition. There was nothing in the question of constitutionality of the bill, as there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent this sort of legislation. "If this amendment is adopted, "you might as well strike out the enacting clause

morning, urging the adoption of the The purpose of the measure was to kill the present corporation and second, to give life to a new one. The City Company, he said, did not belong to the city, but to a body of men that would be as "bloodless, soulless and, mercenary" as the present corporation. He renewed his plea for 3-cent fares. Senator Drummond inquired if the city could not, under the present law, fix the fares at 3 cents. "Not in a contract al-

ready entered into," said Senator Wood, He argued that, as the City Company's contract had been limited to a maximum c 5 cents, the contract could not be changed. "Cannot the 'bloodless corporation' make a new agreement and agree to lower fares instead of paying 12% per cent, of its earnings into the city treasury "I will say to the senator from Vigo that "Is it not a fact," said Senator Newby,

coming to his rescue, "that a reduction of fares to 3 cents would amount to 40 per cent, of the earnings, and that the company would not trade in order to save 121/4 per cent.? "It is," said Senator Wood.

After some further argument there were calls for the question, and the vote was taken as recorded above. DIFFERENT IN AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon Senator Wood offered be let by the city it should embrace a provision for three-cent fares. The amendment also provided that any new company to accept the property of the old company and pay the appraised value therefor, the amount to be fixed and approved by the Senator Hugg made the point of order

braced the same points as that disposed of before noon, and was therefore out of order. Senator Wood said that it was very materially different, referring to the two new features Senator New said that as author of the bill he would state that so far as the bond was concerned he had consulted with Senator Hogate, who had prepared, at his sugan amendment covering that point. So far as the other provisions were concerned, however, he must insist that

that the amendment was not new, em-

they were of the same purport as those of the amendment could not be divided, but must be treated as a whole

Senator Ellison denounced the amendment as a cheap attempt to benefit the poor man by a three-cent fare, while in reality it was intended to benefit the street-car company, Senator Hawkins said the amendment was dangerous. The bill as originally drawn did not attempt to touch the property belonging to the company which was outside of the city at the time the contract was entered into. It provided that such property might be condemned if the company should so desire. The amendment just proposed would put the company in shape to attack the law in the courts and suit. Just where the company walks to get place, he said, the company is not now